It is a matter for surprise to flud Russia among the ed but describe represented in that little ed but describe locality, the Shoe and Building. She makes there an ad-exhibit of sole and upper leathers, kid,

In Machinery Hall the Russian exhibit is not yet in In Machinery Hall the Russian exhibit is not yet in complete order. Application for space was not made until the whole area had been allotted, and it was only by negotiations with certain American ex-hibitors who were induced to give up their spaces, that two smail areas were obtained. Upon one of those the Im-perial government shows siege and field artiflery, am-bulances, small arms, shot and shell, life-like figures of horses carrying a mountain howlizer battery, and other pupils of a technical school in St. Feet a duplay of iron that ranks among the best in it bitt.n, models of river and occan steamers, twe engines, models of ron furnoses, and a number o objects. This branch of the Russian exhibit will finder notice when it is in shape to be examined.

THE HYDRAULIC MACHINERY. THE VARIOUS KINDS OF PUMPS-NEW INVENTIONS

-METHOD OF CONSTRUCTION-STEAM FIRE-EN-GINES-THE ARTIFICIAL CATARAGE. PROM AN OCCASIONAL CORRESPONDENT OF THE TRIBUNE.

sands of visiters who are perhaps cooled in imagination by the dashing waters which pour from numerous feet long, 60 feet wide, and 8 feet deep. In front of this seats are provided for the weary gazers, and arous are placed pumps of all varieties and dzes, from bed, entitud introduc ateam fire-engine, glisten-ing with mass, medici plate, and silver, down to the tmy model built of dedicate glass. Fan-blowers of differensizes send forth cool breezes, one holding a ball in air as evidence of its power. Pyramids of pumps are sentered and I t does not include much in the way of agricultura

on the rear of their exhibit stands a monstrons pump weigning even tons. Its pistons vibrate to and tro in a very solean sort of way. It has a double plunger—that is, one pringer draws water into the water—cylinder and the other forces it out during each part of among the French, and it is a correct one, too, that the the stroke—and is captile of forcing a stream of water 800 feet high through a discharge-pipe 10 inches in diameter. The most noticeable feature in this kind of pumps is the Fremovable cylinder in which the plumger works. This is of brass, inside of the captile of the captile of the painter to the painter of the painter works. This is of brass, inside of the easing or ordinary sylinder. By removing the cap or cylinder head, the inner lining can be taken out, bored again, dressed, or wonderful. Fruits which have some beauty of form and wonderful. other paris. The power of the pump can be mercased by putting in a small eritader and plunger in hen of the where the pump may be removed to ancessive levels.

The pump throws about 4,000 gallons a minute into the

tank.
Bagley & Sewall's rotary force purap, is an invention not quite two years old. With a ten-inch suc tion and eight-inch di charge, driven with a pulley 30 inches in diameter, at a speed of bout one hundred revolutions a minute, it discharges about 1,200 gallons of water. This is a curiosity of mechanism, not only for water. This is a curiosity of mechanism, not only for water and provided the financiare, band a la made, and with crais, panel of the financiare, band a la made, and simplicity but for ingenuity. It consists internally of a circular eccentric, which is driven around by the power as the pump. There are two rings of metal sich and fit this eccentric, one externally, the other internally, and a cunning device of four pieces of but whole muskmelons and apples of the largest size other internally, and a cunning device of four pieces of brast that it a both sides of the occentric, and side to and fro oh the force of the liner and outer ring. To all but abschaues it must rerain a hystery how an eccentric can be made to work as a plunger punp. A little tambling cases de carries down a box built in stops and 1,000 rathors of vater aminute are delivered at its top from a rule crowned with a couple of busy cog-wheels that make about 1,600 revolutions a minute. This is the Compound Propelles Pump, composed of a series of little

Compound Propelles Pump, composed of a series of little

make about 1,000 revolutions a minute. This is the Compound Propeller Funn, composed of a series of little propeller wheels placed about three feet apart on a dust. These revolute inside a tube, reaching from the bottom of the well to the required high. Put it in either straight down or on an incine, belt on the power, and away it goes, sand, siteks, mak small gravel, e.e., being no hinderance. It is claimed that a 20-inch pump of this kind will deliver 10,000 gallons a minute. It has a water bearer or a courtivance whereby the whole weight of the revolving machinery and most of that of the of the revolving magninery and most of that of the column of water lifted by the pump is sustained at the top of the column, the spindle running in the water in which it rests instead of reaching on a bearing at the bottom of the "air. Standing max; this pump is a number of circular casi-fron boxes, with pipes leading in and out of them—harmloss looking adairs, of a meet Quaker drab color, studded with nuts and bolts. There are the Andrews centrifugal pumps. Why, the name is prefity nearly as big as the pump! The great catainst is the product of one of these pumps of only 15 meles in themselve, running at a speed of 350 revolutions per diameter, running at a speed of 380 revolutions per minute, driven by a single oscillating engine of 20 inches cylinder and 15-inch stroke. To the uninitiated the meaning of the terms of "rotary" or "centrif-ugal" are not very clear, so I will say that a rotary pump acts by means of appliances which draw and force the water simultaneously by retating or revolving machinery, while a centrifugal pump takes the water at the center of the rotating arms by carrying it to the circumference and impels it forthe pressure beland of the volume constantly threwn out by the centrifugal force. It drives water in the same way that a fan-wheel drives air in a blower or wheat fan, the difference being that the inner wheel is wheat rail, the difference being that the inner wheel is capable of variety in form, and operates upon a finid more difficult to manage than air. The Andrews wheel is conficil, fits in a conical box or case, has straight arms or feathers on the inner fan-wheel to impart the metion to the water, and rases the dual in enormous quantities from 20 to 30 feet in hight. The pump of the kind shown pours out 15,000 galens of water a minute to supply the great grant of the conficulty from 20 to 30 feet in hight. The pump of the kis shown pours out 15,000 galents of water a minute to suply the great cascade. Differing from it in construction is the contributed pump of Heald & Sisco of Baldwin ville, N. Y. It takes water in a central chamber, as throws it sut through the center of four revolving arms which fit in a tight case. The N. 12 pump throws 9,000 gallons a minute, makin 150 revolutions, and uses up 25 morse-power in the open iton. These pumps run either vertically or horizontally and one style is made to run either way, by means of champer or shifting diaphragar which is set in the toron and one style is made to run either way, by means of a clapper or shriting diaphragia which is set in the toront of discharge to suit the direction required. Glancing away from these useful and curious devices, one sees something waving slowly to and fro in a glass tonk with has uncertain sort of motion, and bubbling and gasping like a drowning man. A little nearer approach reveals a couple of chamners like two rimites hats, which act as if playing a game of seesaw under water. This is the automatic compressed air pump, which runs by means of a windmill power instead of steam. It is de-rigned for household purposes and delivers from an inch to an inch and a half stream constantly. It will also force to an inch and a half stream constantly. It will also force water through a thousand feet of pipe to a hight of 60 fect or over if desired. The compressed air drives the water out of one of the hats up the delivery pipe, then it turns over and drives the water out of the other, and so it goes. It will not freeze, works down at the bettom of the well, and is slow but sure. for 16 years in the sea, and is still solid. Standing near this is the Gould Rotary Force pump

contained inside of a box, shaped like a figure 8 or two

onsist of two cams or armed wheels, which re-

claimed for this device that there is less strain on the machinery, as there is no percussion of the water as nearly all the class of plunger jumps. The Gonid pur run at a speed of from 60 to 250 revolutions per min and discharge from 20 gations a minute up to 17 gall at a revolution, according to size. The Gonid Manufacture. at a revolution, according to size. The Gould Simulac-turing Company exhibit 500 pumps of different sizes and construction.

The great family of turbines next appear-Hant's double-acting turbine, Cope's improved turbine, Risdon's improved turbine, Leffel's turbine, the improved Eureka turbine water-wheel, Chase turbine, Burnham turbine, the American turbine, Bodine's Jouval turbine, the Bollinger turbine, the Geyelin duplex water-wheel, 10 feet in diameter, built for variable heads of water, to be placed in the Fairmount Waterworks (the largest whee on exhibition); Walton's adjustable turbine, Thomas Tait turbine, the Houston turbine, the Hercules Alcott & Son's turbine, Wolf's Eureka turbine, and the National turbine, all appear and challenge competition. Hydraulic rams are exhibited in several places, the most noticeable being found among the exhibit of 700 pamps of different etyles made by W. & B. Dougiass. It is called the Hydraulic Ram engine. By means of the power generated by one ram, water is forced by a pump up a delivery pipe r use. This enables one to use clean water from a spring, r instance, by the power of dirty water, unfit for houselunger and no connections for machinery— matic cylindrical steam valve an inch in di the Panadelpina Hydraulic Works by two and Peoples & Bardens by 12. There are water meters and palsemeters and appunctors not yet running, and bucket plunger selid paston pumps of the Valicy Machine Company, East Hampton, Mass.

Foreign hydraulic machines are not abundant. Adair & Co. of Liverpool have a small examt of browers' pumps, precenting no special relators. Lawrence & Co. of Loudon have a small examt. Jonathan Pickerias,

PROM AN OCCASIONAL CORRESPONDENT OF THE TRUMPSELL

PHILES BEITH A, June 2b.—The 'rytradia 'ro
net, containing the greater part of the special machinery
for the raising and forcing of water, is crowded daily by

and valve motions than in the hydradic gear.

MACHINERY.

FROM THE REGULAR CORRESPONDENT OF THE TRIBUNE. Philadelphia, June 29.--We must give France the credit of making the most extensive (fisplay evidence of its power. Pyramids of pumps are scattered around; giant pumps are posted like sentinels, ready to show their power when touched by the magic breath of steam. Pipes from an inch to eight inches in diameter are powing forth solid columns of water, which fall with a scavy splash into the tank, or throwing tiny streams out in curving jots of graceful spray nearly to the high trussed roof, while for a background to the picture there is the water yall of the artificial felt, 35 feet ture there is the wante vall of the artificial fell, 35 feet of food preparations and of whies. Of all departments of the Fair this is the place for the gournand. Here he can to inches wide and 33 feet bigh. ng by the array of steam fire-engines on the drink the finest wines in the world (in imagination of course, for unless he is a member of the Jury, right of the passage-way, one comes to the assembled pumps of the Flake Manufacturing Company of Boston. In the rear of their exhibit stands a monstrous at the rows on rows of class tars, those dainly mercural the rows on rows of class tars. those dainly mercural ominand), and he can taste in the same way, by looking about to receive. The taste displayed in putting up a inner lining can be taken out, bored again, dressed, or manufacted over in the shop without disjurbing any of the color naturally make a pleasing show; but the chief triamphs in this direction are won in the prepara rdinary size, thus adapting the engine to all circum-tances under which it may be placed, as in deep raines, almost alone in understanding how to cook very do not eat them on the same plates with but serve them separately with bread alone, so that the taste of each may be enjoyed upon its own me ables is another French specialty, including call'ssoulet roti à la petéc.

poulet rote a in gelec.
Very landsome displays of fruits boiled in syrun unit
thoroughly candied are made, including not easy the sgal articles of this our seen in our confectionery starbut whole musicmelous and apples of the lar American. We are the greatest consy-caling matter in the world, and the counters varieties of swermeats with which we are so familiar are almost wholly unknown in

meages, macarea, olive oil, hoquefort elecse, martard a great abundance, tall conical loaves of beet sugar, and ensburg pelds. The latter belong by rights to the Ger-an section, but whatever may now be their political elling, the makers of puté de foie gras, acknowledge in atters of gastronomy no allegiance except to France and have managed in some way to get their goods late the French exhibit. The well-known chocolate establishment of Menier makes a landsome and at the same time instructive display of cocon, in the bean and the pod, and in all its various preparations, accompanied with photo graphs of exterior and interior views of their works. The wines of Bordeaux, Burgundy, and the champagae country are largely exhibited. Of champagae there are

epresented about twenty exhibitors. One of these ows a set of incentors, much hery used in the making of champagnes for uncorning the nottles at the stage of manufacture when the sediment that settles on the cork blown out by the explosive force of the gas generated by the wine, and for recorking after filling with a prepa ration of sugar and brandy—the final exercise in the process of champagne-making. A large map of the champagne district, with a border of pictures of wine ce'lars and wine establishments, is conspicuous here. Almost the only agricultural machinery shown is a number of riddle sorters for cleaning grain. These are revolving tubes of metal, perferated with holes of different sizes, set at an inclination, and worked either by hand or power. The raddles can be changed so as to adapt the machines for fine seeds, for the larger grains, or for peas, beaus, or coffee. The price of bless machines ranges from 130 to 800 francs. Apparatus for making and bottling soda water is shown in great abundance by a number of exhibitors. There are also some coffee making machines, ranging in size from a small household affair to a huge apparatus for ship or army use. A score of piatform scales are exhibited, but they are all so rudely constructed in comparison with American scales that the only remark they occasion is an expression of wonder that they were sent at all, and that the French are so far behind in this branch of manufacture. A large assortment of mill-stones is shown, and among there what appears to be a new invention. It is a bolting-stone, which is said to effect acceleration in grinding, avoidance of excessive heat, and great economy in motive power. Slots are cut radially through the stone. and in them are inserted wire holting cloths of about two inches in width. The exhibits of Portland coment made by two companies are exceedingly good. One shows a heavy apparatus for testing the cohesive strength of bricks made from the cement, which are found to endure a direct strain of from 1,500 to 1,700 pounds. There is also a large tank of cement, in which the bricks are immersed to prove that water has no effect upon them, and a block which has been immersed

The French exhibit in Machinery Hall occupies a goo deal of space, and although it contains very little that is new to those familiar with the general history of macheeses joined together. These powerful active little chinery, it is quite interesting to visitors by reason of the volve toward one another. The arms if the outer case of the pump nicely, so as to permit no water to escape, and as they interlock in the middle of the pump they pass the water through them, making small chambers which are alternately opened and closed as the attenuity of one arm touches the heel or base of its matte in the opposite wheel. They thus force a continuous attenuity may air chamber, which interforms a stream without any air chamber, which interforms a prising exhibitors appear to do a lively business in the sale of their products. There are also two concerns en-

gaged in making toilet soap. One of them works initials | back only about ten years. The taste for luxury and in colors through the cakes, so that as long as there is a the desire for beautiful and costly things piece left the letter still shows. It is a novel idea to put up these cakes in long boxes so that they spell out any name desired. The manufacture of sleeve-buttons in gilt and in oxidized silver and of toy watches is another interesting operation. A slik house in La Croix Russe has sent over a hand foom and a family of weavers, with their queer old-fashioned wooden farniture, who keep busy making black silks in a railed-off inclosure. Perhaps the best single exhibit made in the French section is that of P. Alauzet & Co. of Paris, whose printing-presses are well known throughout Europe. They show a lithographic power-press with many occutiful specimens of colored printing done upon it, a machine of very novel action for mixing lithographic inks, and two es for ordinary printing and for fine wood-cut work. One of them is a perfecting press of two cylinders. A very beautiful exhibit of work in copper and brass is shown by the St. Victor establishment of Scrifontaine in the Department of Oise. It is in the form of a pavilion ome 20 feet high, with a roof of brazen tiles supported upon graceful columns of polished copper. Specimens of work in both these metals in lamp standards, railings, stair rods, salvers, vases, and metallic cartridges are shown in the pavilion. Five or six large machines for generating electricity by friction will attract the attention of scientific men. A number of wood-working machines, including band saws, lather and planers, appear from their compactness and excellence of construction to be worthy the attention of our mechanics. The ports blefiren forges for farmer's use are admirable in their way, and I believe are now immated in this country.

Other noticeable machines are those for mixing paints, and for making stearin candles by hydraulic pressure and for cleaning and polishing them as they co the press. There are two or three kinds of sewingunchines that present no noticeable features, but machine for embroidering, with a universal feed governed by a small crank so that any pattern can be worked out with great rapidity, without touching the cloth with the hand, seems to be a valuable device. Stram ganges safety houps, beisting apparatus, rallway car wheels, brief-making machine, a water-motor, and a large display of files, complete the list of exhibits. There are, rowever, a number of articles still unpacked.

THE SWISS EXHIBIT.

WONDERS OF THE WATCH DEPARTMENT-WOOD CARVINGS-SCHOOL APPARATUS-LACE CURTAINS -EMBRODERIES.

FROM THE REGULAR CORRESPONDENT OF THE TRIBUSE. PHILADELPHIA, June 29.-At first the Swiss section disappoints by its small extent, but the visitor os s this feeling when he sees how much is crowded int a little space, and how compactly and systematically the articles are disposed. Mountain Republic are represented. The section as a reproped in a series of course inclosed by show cases f the severest plainness, the iron traines being painted a Qualter drab color, unrelieved by any ornamen the wall, these inclosures might be called, from the watches, of education, of embroideries, of textile fabrics, wood carvings and chemical products. the latter stands a pretty bittle one-story last century watch-making has become the dominant in-dustry in the French-speaking canious of Switzerland. then 200,000 watches, representing a value of ever hat this great manufacturing interest is given the most prominent position in the Swiss section. There are 45 exhibitors of watches, chronometers, and paris of watches, and their products from the cheapest effect eylinder escapement up to mall that they are inserted in finger-rings and in charms tained to a gold peaholder. It has three dials of three-estimate of the part France takes in the Centennial colo the day of the week, and the date of the month. The price is \$800. The watches set in gold rings are a little larger, and cost in the neighborhood of \$300. The most valuable watch shown is held at \$1,000, gold. It is an

third court contains the lace curinins and the conderies frein the Cautors of Appended and Si Gaucubeaut full work, especially the fire politic recursing,
that a little distance remine one of nothing so much
decicals frosting on plass. The rules of patricuticed by bathling up the figures such on stentures by bathling up the figures such on stentures was dear to be ded relief, are also
edingly attractive, and the embredderies upon
escales and upon sile, wowens, and
escales and upon sile, wowens, and
escales and upon sile, wowens, and
escales and areignment that leaves nothing to be dethe same of the curic is done by hand and some by
movey; that so perrect are the machines now in use
it is almost impossible to distinguish one kind of
from the other. Evidently the slow and knortprocess of hand-embracery will soon be a
g of the past, like hand-weaving and handing. No, the least admirable peculiarity of the cursis their cheapiness. Handsame pairs are
led \$15, \$18, \$29, and \$25, but the wond-be pured \$15, \$10 the decapposited to that that the duty must
died. The foreign calcustors undersigned very—inman atticle that pleases you, and ask the price,
mechanistic with the decapposite of the promentants. He was also were true to the promentants. rd court contains the face curinins and the emmane their prices no argument against our tariff, at an article that pleases yea, and ask the price, or hars \$10. "How cleep!" you exclaim. "Yea, heap," answers the exhibitor, "but your Governard make you pay \$5 for the privilege of buying day is 50 per cent."

the forms court are the silks of Zurich—handsome and good rabries, but not of as the mich as the goods—the stray could.

of ing-clells—a Swiss specially that is considered a carticina, in of the weaver's art—coarse, cheap cotton bries, of the color known as Turkey red, abound. They we little merit beside charpness, and the market for car is alm se exclusively in Turkey, Arabia, and the

drienn countries. elizating late the last court we come first to the dward work from the Bermese Oberland—speciof which are pretty sure to fill a good dead of spaces
tranks of American fourists returning from Switdi. All these pretty attences—chalets, clocks, cheessoxes, and maniel ornaments, are cut out by hand
cortages of the peacents high up among the Alps,
s whitee season, when they can do no cut-door
Yew, finders, wainut, maple, pear, chestmir,
, and ons, are the woods used. The art is maded
from generation to generation, and the children
while quite young to help their parents
he simpler kinds of carving. The best
nen in the collection is a book-holter in
maple, with Alpine roses and eddwelss, carved in
seast miniation of master. Surrounding the chalet
extreme rear of the section are suches where conwhite maple, with Alpine roses and edelwiss, carved in the closes; initiation of matter. Surrounding the cladet at the extreme rear of the section are shelves where con-lained mix, chose are, safline dyes, and fancy liquors single carbonally with photographs. There are also a sew breech-basing guas of the regulation pattern used in the Swiad army—a manifest selaviation of the Ameri-an inventions of Winehester and Henry.

ARTISTIC HARDWARE. THE FINE EXHIBIT OF P. & F. COREIN-HANDSOME

BRONZE WORK-THE DECORATIONS. PHILADELPHIA, June 29 .- It is very gratifying to American visitors to the Exhibition to find in the display of their own country articles that are incontesta superior to anything of the kind shown by foreign nations; and if among the merits of such articles is a quality in which so many American manufac-tures are deficient-article taste—their satisfac tion is all the greater. There is one imporclass of exhibits that is absolutely with out fereign rivalry. I mean that of ornamental hardware. Like most of American fine work in metals, this is a poculiar New-England industry, and it dates

manifest is so remarkable a degree after the close of the war, created a demand for something more ornamental than the old locks, bolts, door-knobs and window-fastenings. To supply this demand the inventive Yankee ges, to produce articles in fine bronze, in nickel plate and in jewelers' enamel which amaze foreigners, who never In jewelers' enamel which amaze foreigners, who defeam of carrying extravagance to the extent of making the hinges of a door of beautiful bronze plaques, with arabesque in relief, or of as ane enamel work as goes upon a lady's bracelet. The chief exhibitors of this kind of hardware are Messay. P. & F. Corbin of New-Britain, Coun., whose display is on the central alsie of the Main-Building near the east entrance. They have carried the idea of making house hardware beautiful as well as useful to a remarkable extent, and have introduced a great variety of elegant forms in cheaper grades of goods, as well as in the more expensive describilons. The decorations employed are mainly arabesque figures in relief, and the good hate displayed is highly commendable. The figures on some of the articles are of nickel plate on a green ground, in others of bright bronze on a dead bronze ground, and in still others in enamel of different colors. Special lots of the channeled hardware are often made to match the predominant colors of the rooms in which they are to be used. All the methods of ornamenting hinges and door-knobs are applied to beeks; "lingh-boils," finger-plates, key-hole plates, and window-fraterings. The most striking object shown by the Messrs. Corbin is a pair of mahegany doors and casings, heavily and right triumed with bronze ornamental work. Taey are exactly like thirteen pairs furnished by them for the new Boston Post-Office. A handsome fire-place in light tronze, with panels of silver strates workington. All the articles exhibited by them for the new Boston Post-Office. A handsome fire-place in light tronze, with panels of silver strates workington. All the articles exhibited by them for the first made of the remained design and fine workington. All the articles exhibited by this house, from the costless to the cheapest, are from de-house, from the costless to the cheapest, are from de-house, from the costless to the cheapest, are from de-house, from the costless to the cheapest are from de-house. dream of carrying extravagance to the extent of making house, from the coatlest to the cleapest, are from de-signs made expressly for them, and none of them are show-roads put up for the fair, every object appearing on their illustrated trade catalogue.

THE CHARMING FRENCH BUILDING. A BIJOU OF AECHITECTURE, AND AN INSTRUCTIVE

LOT OF ENGINEERING MAPS.

[FROM THE REGULAR CORRESPONDENT OF THE TRIBUNE.] PHILADELPHIA, June 30 .- The building erected by the French Ministry of Public Works was opened to visitors for the first time this week. An in formal gathering took place, and a collation in which the French Commissioners and jurors participated. The struc-ture is 100 feet long by 50 wide, and consists of an iron frame brought from France, filled in with red and black bricks. In the interiors there is an exhabition hall, an inte-room, and two offices. The doors are of iron. The ear of the ante-room is paved with tiles, and the wails formed of glazed bricks of different colored pottery. The solidity and elegance of the structure are alike remarkable; and the display it contains illusrating by models, pletures, and drawings the crincipal engineering works of France, is one principal engineering of the most creditable and instructive features from the roof. The walls and the colling on each side of the long sky-light are covered with handsomely decorated painted canvas. On tables extending the length of the room are models of remarkably fine construction, of to and love volumes of photographs and drawings. On the wall at one end is a papier-maché map of France, showing all railroads, roads, canals and water-courses, and all the lighthouses on the coasts, with the sea space illuminated by the rays of each. The side walls are hung with pictures, maps, and drawings of the following engineering works: Bridge of the Oise, Bridge of the Bouble, Lighthouse of Ar-Mer, Reservoirs of St. Chamoud, Navigation of the Seine and Young between Paris and Auxerre, Canal of the Aisne and Marne, Orleans Railway Station at Paris, canal of St. Louis, construction of the Port of Marselles, Aquedact of Roque Favour, Basin of Bordeaux, Jettles of Ladour, Dikes of St. Jean de Laz, Port of St. Nazaire, Port of Brest, lightheuses of Rayan, Douvres, and Palmyre. The plans for the build-ing were furnished by M. de Darieiu, Professor in L'Esole des Ponts et Chaussées, and the cono the French Commission, M. E. Lavoinne. His cost was \$30,000. American engineers will find this beautiful abibit full of interest, and visitors who have no profes should not fail to see it if they desire to form a correct

PERSON THE RESULAR CORRESPONDENT OF THE TRIBUNE.

Philadelphia, June 28.-A life-saving raft with sail and ours is now among the affractions of the

by Mr. Luis de Rezende, in the Brazilian section, and acts on inferested crowd every day. Miss Ross d'Erina, the Irish vocalist, sings two o

ree times a week at the music stand in the center of

and copressive customs regulations respecting the s ds, are foul and better. A committee has b exhibiter is required to pay duly on his whole invo-

His Muesty from Pedro continues almost dally hannoyance from crowds he wears plain clothes that vergroupon shalothess, and there amountees in advince what department he intends to visit next. Farly in the

for mis sight-evening fours.

The camp of the West Point Codets consists of 106 wall leads priched on the slope of two pre's fifth walls toe Centennial inclosure. The stringency of initial iscipline is relaxed somewhat to enable the cubic visit the fair, but within the camp lines all army forms re closely observed. The morning and evening parade

attract thousands of speciators.

Experiments have item made by papermakers here and in Manon Clouds with three kinds of vegetable fibers. from Brazii, which can be supplied in great abundance at a comparatively cheap rate. One grows on trees 70 feet high and the other two on bushes from 12 to 20 feet high. The fiber is called Cupo or Vegragore Silk, and is work up readily into paper with small expense for strong sliky character of the threads for oank note paper. The experiments were at the instance of Mr. Maurice N. Koho, an American resident in Brazil and an exhibitor

Philadelphia, Penn., June 29.—Several excursion parties arrived at the Exhibition grounds to-day, among them one from Massachusetts of nearly 400 per

The Committee of foreign exhibitors to visit the Secreances did not leave for Washington last evening, as expected. Exhibitors will ask for a rule enabling them to deliver goods when sold, and to pay the duties every evening upon sworn invoices of goods sold that day.

OPEN THE LOAN EXHIBITION AT NIGHT. To the Editor of The Tribune. Sin: I have been reveling in anticipation

of the Centennial Art Exhibit. My first disappointment came last week, when the Belmont collection was to be seen only during the day. This morning it is announthat both the Museum and Academy of Dosign also close at 6 p. m. Far be it from any one to "look a gift-horse in the mouth," but do the owners of these gems of art remember that there are many lovers of the beautifu whose days are not their own! Rum-shops, brothels, gambling-hells, and all that degrades a man, are open all sight, waite the refining and elevating influence of such works as these are dented as. Through the column of that public educate, This Training, I appeal to the fortunate owners to strotch the mantle of their generos ity a nulle further and take in the Day Wonker.

New-Fork, June 23, 1876.

A WIGWAM AT THE EXHIBITION. To the Editor of The Tribune.

Sir: So far as I know, no invitation has seen extended to the American. Indians to participate in the Exhibition. Their specimens of fancy work are very the Exhibition. Their specimens or rate, we that would fire, and they could, no doubt, make a display that would comprite to advantage with the Chimese and Japanese exhibits. Let something be done at once to induce triendly chiefs to be present July 4 with such specimens of will as their can collect.

W. M. S. Equiaunk, Penn, Jupe 1, 1876.

REGIMENTS AT THE CENTENNIAL EXHIBITION. To the Editor of The Tribune.

Sin: In your issue of to-day I notice a lispatch from Albany in reference to the military force from this state who intend to be present at the Centeunial celebration states that only the 7th and 22d Regiments will attend. Allow use to correct an error. The 23d Regiment of Recoldyn will go.

L. Brooklyn, June 25, 1876.

Irate Landlady (warmly)-" Really, Sir, this account's been a running so long"— Impecuations Lodger (coolty)—"Running, has it! Then perhaps it would be as well to let it rest a bit!"

LETTERS FROM THE PEOPLE.

"THE AGE OF A PYRAMID." DISAGREEMENT OF THE CUPONOLOGISTS-CHABAS'S

ESTIMATE NOT TRUSTWORTHY. To the Editor of The Tribune.

SIR: The articles on the third pyramid, or pyramid of Mycerinus, recently published in The Trib-UNE, May 3 and June 24, are calculated, though not intentionally, to mislead; and I would make the following suggestions and explanations:
The erection of the third pyramid has been attributed

Vyse, Aug. 6, 1837, there was a catouche reading pho-

netically, Ra-men-ke, by Metathesis Men-kah-re, "the

dedicated offering to the sun," and supposed to corre-

spond to the title which Eratosthenes gives to Moscheris, viz., "Heliodotus," this Moscheris being the Mukerinos of Diodoms Siculus, and the fourth King of the fourth Memphite dynasty. The arricles alleded to state in a very unsatisfactory way that M. Chabas has discovered an old astronomical table which has fur ished the means of ascertaining very precisely the era of King Myceriaus. Granting that such a monument, cotemporary, exists, and that it has been rightly interpreted, yet the date would be uncertain to the extent of a Siriadic cycle. I am, however, very far from believing in the accuracy of nuthenticity of any such discovery. But recently Mariette Bey, on the authority of some very mediocre nscriptions scratched on stone, and since,p onounced by Brugsch to be of modern date, and of no authority what ever, decided that the Sphinx was older than the Great Pyramid. Bansen and Brugseh, the former in summing up the final statements near the end of his ourth volume, and the latter in his history of Egypt, speak disparagingly of the Egyptian astronomy, and the very great disagreement between "authorities" shows that the whole subject of Egyptian chronology is in a state of most glorious confu ion. Mariette Bey gives as results of his investigations, 5735 B. C. for the irst Egyptian dynasty, and for the era of Mycerinus sav 4400 B. C.; Leosius assigns for these two epoens 3892 B. C. and 2840 B. C.; Lane, Gardner Wilkinson, and Rawlinson give 2700 B. C. and 2400 B. C. M. Renau, in Recue des Deux Mondes, April, 1865, gives for the date of Great Pyramid, or earlier part of fourth dynasty, 5400 R. C., while Mahmond Boy, in 1862, obtains for same period, 3300 B. C., and another "disturber of his-lory," Sir George Cornwall Levis, in his "Historical Survey of the Astronomy of the Ancients," in 1862, de-clares that none are older than 1012 B. C. ! Returning to M. Chubus's discovery, the accounts of which have aupeared in THE TRIBUNE, one is led to believe that the estronomical unfolding of the new discovery has been made by Biot, the great F ench astronomer, whereas Biot died long before the discovery was made. This em-uent brathematician did radeed discuss very carefully the striande period, particularly as determining the Egyp

though College, Genera, N. Y., June 26, 1876. [The particulars of M. Chabas's discovery, as we ted in the articles referred to, are very scanty and unsatisfactory, in the report of the sessions of the Academic des Lucriplinas. We cannot undertake o complete or explain them. But, supposing the estronomical data to be correct, the later period of the beliacal rising of Sirius on the 9th Epiphi betrue"-as H. L. S. declares-for the era of Mycerinus; for the records of the Later Empire reach very nearly to that point, to say nothing of the four or five centuries of the Shepherd Dynasties, and the decadence which our correspondent seems to accept, is much are ever to arrive at the clear, undisputable truth, it must be through that earnest and houset research which is able to hold itself free from all wa ring chronological theories. - t.d.]

THE NEW BOUNTY BILL. A COMPARISON WITH THE LAW OF 1869, to the Editor of The Tribune.

Sin: I feel quite confident that it is your ish to do full justice to all parties, and therefore take a liberty to request that you print the following: ubile Revoluti n No. 15-A Revolution for the Protection

bile Explain. No. 15—A Resolution for the Processing of Society and Best Holes.

President by the Senate and House of Representatives the United States of America, in Concress assembled, at the assemble and the recomming ordered of the Treasury and Fay participant who are charged with the sectionest and when to homities the ra soliters or their bears be, if they are hereby, directed to may or cause to be paid a same found one to the said soliters or their heirs in some or by transmitting the amount to them direct in a fit or drafts, payable to this, her, or their order, as after order as herean or State acoust appearing specially forthant purpose, or governors of national viams, or persion again of the district where he, she, they may reside, and not be any claim agent or upon power of attorney, transfer, or assignment whater.

c. 2. And be it further Resolved, That any officer or ric of any of the executive departments of the Gov ament who shall be havinly detailed to investigate ands, or attenues to defined, on the Government, or y irregularity or biscombled of any officer or needs o 5 to to 18 States, shall have power to administer ath affiday's taken in the course of any such investiga-

sion.

Sic. 3. And be it further Resolved. That the fees allowed by law to afterneys or agents shall be reserved by he pay department or said pension agent and paid to all agent or afterney when any such fees are due for crypters rendered in procuring such bosonic or beauties. af not not proved, April 10, 1869.

The above law is still in force. No one, not even claim torneys, seek or desire its repeat. It being the law of the land is it not fair to assume that soldiers sought to be benefited by the proposed equalization bill will be horoaghly protected from dishonest attorneys?

Cleveland, Ohio, June 22, 1876. MILO B. STEVESS. [Well, no. We think that is assuming altogether coo much.—Ed.]

THE CHINESE WORKMAN. IOW HIS PRESENCE AFFECTED A PENNSYLVANIA TOWN-A LOSS OF PROPERTY. to the Editor of The Iribune.

Sin: In your issue of June 10 a corre-

endent, writing upon Chinese immigration and cheap

bor says that, outside of California, this subject has

attracted little attention except in the New-England states. To demonstrate the error of this assertion, and to prove more fully the truthfulness of what he subsequality said in his article, I beg leave for space in your columns to chronicle an incident which was brought to my attention some three years ago. In Beaver Falls, this State, a town of about 4,000 inhabitants, situated in Beaver County, about 50 miles from Pittaburgh, there resides a society of people calling themselves Economites. They number about 70 men, represent a capital of over \$7,000,000, and own and perate one of the largest cutlery manufactories in the Middle States. At the time of which I speak they cm ployed between two and three hundred white laborers, whom they were paying on the average about \$3 a day. The Economities also own a large amount of property in Beaver Falls entistie of their cutlery works, and had at that time sold houses and lots to many of their workmen, with the stipulation that the property should be paid for out of the wages of the purchasers. Subsequently they imported Chinese laborers, men totally inexperienced in the branch of labor in which they were to be employed. To overcome their ignorance of the dutles required of them, their employers put them to work watching the movements of the white laborers. After some weeks occupied in this manner, the white workmen were discharged and the coolies employed in their steed at wages ranging in the neighborhood of \$1 a day. Upon this manifestly unjust proceeding taking place indignation ran high, not among the Beaver Palls emissie of their cutlery works, and had at

the Economites, and & their interest, firancially speaking. A more improved investigation, however, might lead to a different conclusion. It is true that the Economites have saved a few hundreddollars in wages to their workinen, but their property has undoubtedly decreased in value very materially, and more than it would otherwise have done. Their former employes also were not able to complete the improvements which they had begun, or to purchase the homes for which they had partially paid. Many of them were compelled to seek employment elsewhere, and the community was not only depopulated to that extent, but winessed a very serious falling off in its rate of improvement and growth. On the other hand, the cooles, as in New-England and California, besides not paronising home industries to the extent that other classes of workinen do, in the shape of the purchase of food, clothing, and all the necessaries of life, have bought no property, built no houses, paid no taxes, and contributed nothing to the support of schools, chirches, or charitable institutions. The English, German, trish, Freuch, and other European immigrants become good citzens, and contribute materially to the growth and prosperity of the country. The Chinaman hourds his money in order that he may send it his native land, and is an unprofitable visitor at best. Would it not be wise for Congress to perform what the National Republican Convention declared to be its duty, and immediately mycatigate the effect of the immigration and importation of Mongolians on the moral and material interests of the country.

Bettefonte, Penn., June 20, 1576. to Menerches or Mycorinus, since, on the lower part of the mummy case found in this pyramid by Col. Howard

NEW-YORK AT THE EXHIBITION. NO WORTHY EXHIBIT MADE OF THE INDUSTRIES OF THE STATE-A SCHOOL EXHIBIT GREATLY

To the Editor of The Tribune.

Sin: As a New-Yorker I must confess that everal visits to the Centennial Exhibition have not added to my local pride. The evidence exists, indeed, of large capital invested in merchandise; and some New-York artisans have done themselves and their city credit by displays indicative of sucpassing skill and taste. It is clear, however, that the Exhibition is unjust to city or State in other departments. While in the Government Building, the Agricultural Hall, and other edifices the mineral resources of many of the States are judiciously suggested, there is little to indicate the natural wealth of New-York. In the Art Galleries, except in the department of Photography, the exhibits from this State are meager and unsatisfactory. The State Building is simply an ordinary villa. No visitor would be likely to learn of the great State of New-York that it has vast mining, agricultural and manufacturing interests. Iowa, Kansas, Colorado, and the Pacific States have taken pains to illustrate their natural renources. Ohlo, Massachusetts, Pennsylvania, Indiana and Hilmois have most interesting displays of their educational sources. Ohlo, Massachusetts, Pennsylvania, Indiana and Hlinois have most interesting displays of their educational progress. It is of the latter feature of the Exhibition that I designed writing. It cannot be denied that great pleasure and information are afforded by a study of the exhibits in the Department of Education. The Swedish school-house, the Belgian, the Swiss, and the Dutch contributions illustrating their respective systems of teaching, are of peculiar interest. Pennsylvania has, however, bestowed extraordinary pains on the extensive building devoted exclusively to her schools and collectes. The Massachusetts School of Technology has a surprisingly beautiful collection of designs and work executed by the students. Ohlo, Indiana, and Hilmos occupy several alcoves with well planned and thoroughly complete exhibits showing the character of the instruction in their paulic schools and higher institutions of learning. The Pennsylvania Art Museum and School of Industry have secured ine-sinales of the art treasures in the South Keinsigton Bussum—a collection of great value and importance—walle the authorities of the same institution have made judicious purchases of ceramics, &c., for the practical instruction of the pupils. The Massachusetts School of Technology has adapted the admirable idea of an encampment on the grounds, whereby 150 pupils are brought into constant con act with the unexampled means of instruction furnished by the Exhibition. The Indiana teachers are to visit Painadelpida. Is it too late for local Boards of Education of ror the State arthorities to repair the outsion I have suggested? New York has a proud educational resort, but stratagers would never imagine this possible. What an interesting exhibit could be made of the "School of Mines!" Suppose Cornel had embraced the opportunity of linestratus, by clearis, statistics, and examination ramers, a little of the work achieved at Hanca! Would Mines: Suppose Cornell had embraced the opportunity of linestratus, by charts, statistics, and examination papers, a little of the work achieved at linear Would it not redeemd to the honor of this State were its education. oual interests represented even at this late hour !
New-York, June 19, 1876. BLONDEL.

THE KING OF SIAM'S PREPARATIONS TO SEND GOODS TO THE EXHIBITION-ARREST OF THE COMMIS-SIGNER BY THE UNITED STATES CONSUL AT BANGKOK.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

SIR: The conspicuous absence of Slam from the list of nations contributing to the Centennial Exhibit on has excited considerable astonishment at Philadelphia. It has no less provoked annovance at Bangkok, nd has caused a very unpleasant diplomatic correspond the United States. Your readers, therefore, may be in-

Chandler, was decided between two citizens in the Con-sular Court at Bangkok, and on judgment against the blendant he was strapped of his last cent, every scrap of property b ing sold in execution. Cuandlar being a mon of resource, sought and obtained emp oyment in the

King's so vice, which he retains up to date. When the

King, he at once ordered full preparations to be made to on brief for the estimates of Lepsius, Lane, Wilkinson, and Rawlinson, which he quotes. The opinions peases of the Exhibition, Moreover, he ordered utilité and prechangel schools of the United States appended Mr. Canalier his Secolal Commissions to second the these charges and personally earry them Chandler accordingly selected and arranged the iest sectmens of Sameze work and preduction and carneles of the products of the country, so as to be really for the opening of the Exhibition. Some 20 boys were appointed to accompany him as a first installment of the close of sudding. At the moment of starting for American Guidents, At the moment of starting for Americans Church States Cousel at Banchok suddenly arreaded that after on the out proceeding of nurdon analyst. Insuffer, and summarily implement him. This effectively suspect the settling of the Commission to Published whether Chan ler as Samese Cannibistoner in the serve whether Chan ler as Samese Cannibistoner in the server whether Chan ler as Samese Cannibistoner in the server of the King was bable to impresument for civil action. But there can be no question of the grave discillation for King of Sam, still less of the utter insignificance of an attaing to energe an extinct and perhaps file all ciaim compared with the consequences of the interruption of annualte relations and commercial interruptions of the Samese of Palancelephia and their joining as a nation in the Exchanging, nather most carriers by desired to do. Years, Canaless Levening, Doctor of Laws.

London, England, May 29, 1876.

MISS ANNA DICKINSON.

To the Editor of The Tribune.
Will Mr. John C. Cowper-referring to his

letter in your columns of June 24th on above subject-kindly inform your readers (1) titles, dates, and places of performance of the "many" standard inferior plays by Nestland Marston, Watts Phillips and H. J. Byron in which he has taken parts; (2) name of author and New-castle of Tyne piece in which Miss Cushman made such a "dress" failure; (3) a copy of cablegrum ament Helen Faucit's acting in Lendon only "a day or two ago;" Fausit's acting in London only "a day or two ago;"

(4) names of lesses of Haymarket and Drury Lane Thenera who engaged hiss Any Sedguick and Miss Wallis, without brains or involvence, as leading indies to act to educated and intellectual andences, (5) names of critics—"who are the worst possible judges"—who wrote tondon reflects on his "Hannel" which he recently sent tound about of benefit at Glone Theater to dramatic outlors of Roston Journals to reprint; (6) where the "genuine burst of impiration" of Anne Boleyn came in; and (7) hay many those less Mr. Couper seen Miss Bickmon act from the front of the house, and was he her leading men and singe manager on New-England trip!

"The Elms," Cambridge, Mass., June 26, 1876.

THE USE OF OLD POSTAGE STAMPS.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

Six: is there any rightful use made of old postage stamps ! Again and again I have met som : one engaged in collecting all stamps once used, and have been feld that for 1,000,000 they were paid \$300. The \$700 was to be paid to some berevolent society, but a vatery always hangs about the use old stamps were ratery always hangs about the me the were they were pur-based or of what me they were. Is an honest me made filten? May a mission Sabbata-school engage in the ours of cellecting and in no way abet a fraud? Very especificity.

Clifton Springs, N. Y., June 18, 1876. FORECLOSURE SUITS FEES.

To the Editor of The Tribune. Sin: In your journal of to-day you state hat the Legislature failed to pass a bill reducing the extravagant expenses of foreclosure suits. I am not aware of what bill you may allude to; but the Legislature did pass an act amending the Code, and providing that the limit of any allowance to attorneys in fereclosure suits should be \$200, and that no sheriff, referre or other officer shall be allowed for fees, percentage or services for any sele, under a decree of judgment in fercelastics, more than \$50. As these provisions may not yet be generally known to the bar, you may deem this worthy of Affelney. em this works,

New-York, June 24, 1876.

GOVERNMENT AS AN EMPLOYER. To the Editor of The Tribune.

Siz: Allow me to ask through your columns whether the unemployed individuals of the laboring chases would not do well to hold public meetings and position in due form the legislatures of their respective States to provide them with employment in the repairing of reads, and the reliaiming of waste lands. New-lock, June 14, 1876.

ing taking place ludignation ran high, not among the discharged workmen only, but among the population of the town and surrounding country, and for a time it was difficult to keep down a rictous spirit. To a superficial observer it might appear at first sight that this transaction was a legitimate privilege of tribution box.

Wake up here and pay for your lodging.

"Wake up here and pay for your lodging.**

this transaction was a legitimate privilege of tribution box.